

5 WAR
ON THE WOUNDED.WILL NOT PERMIT MEDICAL
TREATMENT OF CUBANS.

DR. HERNANDEZ DEPORTED.

Sentenced to Life Imprisonment Be-
cause He Did His Profes-
sional Duty.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, May 31.—"Cuban pig meat for sale. Meat of American pigs expected soon," is the inscription, says the Sun's Havana correspondent, that was exhibited on the slaughtered bodies of six pacifists recently assassinated at San Antonio de Los Banos in Havana Province. These, after having been shot, were cut up for the men without food, got permission to go outside the fort for vegetables. Half an hour later the local guerrilla force was sent out "to operate against the enemy." The guerrillas met the six pacifists and killed them. Their bodies were brought to the town, cut to pieces and exhibited.

Additional stories of hospitals being looted are given. The correspondent tells of other outrages of Weyler, one of which suffices. Dr. Hernandez, a country physician, near Sagua, Santa Clara Province, attended to the cases of sick and wounded soldiers without regard to the side with which they were associated. He was wounded by Spanish soldiers. The wounded man was brought by his wife to Hernandez, and the latter, to save his life, summoned Hernandez and forbade him to treat any Cuban.

"My professional duty," said the doctor, "is to treat human beings, but to avoid trouble I will move to Sagua."

An hour later, while Dr. Hernandez was practicing his art, Weyler summoned him to his office. The doctor replied, "I am a Cuban," and Weyler called him to his presence.

"Are you a Cuban?" said Weyler, "who believes that a Cuban is a human being?"

"I am a Cuban," he replied, "and I have the place where I send all those who have the same idea."

Schrader was immediately arrested and he is now on his way to Fernando Po under sentence of life imprisonment.

Mr. Schrader did not contribute a nickel to his business partners to help them out of the difficulty he had got into on his wheel and alone. His business, moreover, had not started for St. Louis, but he told the people at the hotel to send the divine healer's name to the government.

A dispatch from Miami, Fla., says: Another Cuban expedition sailed from here yesterday. The force, it is reported, is 1,000 strong and consists of 1,000 rounds of cartridges, two small ramrods, two Maxim guns, two gunboats, two machine guns and eight boxes of dynamite.

M'KINLEY'S POLICY.

Important Developments Expected Be-
tween Now and June 10.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: From now until June 10 when he will start on his trip to attend the New York Exposition, Dr. McKinley's attention will be devoted almost exclusively to the Cuban question.

Important developments may be looked for within that period. A new Minister to Spain, a new Commissioner to Havana will be appointed, the report of Special Commissioners Calhoun considered, and the new Minister of War will be given to the new Minister for delivery upon his arrival in Madrid. Mr. Calhoun is to be in Madrid in June. Dr. McKinley at that time the President expects to announce that new Minister to Spain and practically to have formulated his instructions both to regard the Cuban question, which is to be made, and a demand for reparation for the Ruiz outrage. The understanding is that the new Minister will be given to the Ruiz investigation is now in the mail and will be in the hands of the State Department before Mr. Calhoun arrives.

The President of Spain desires to have a talk with Mr. Calhoun, but the private communications received from Spain have convinced him that the time is not ripe for his policy without delay. The instructions to the new Minister will, of course, be treated confidentially, but he has communicated with the Madrid authorities and a reply from Spain has been received. There is no question that the new Minister, as the President's note to Spain will be, for the tender of the good offices of the United States, will be polite but firm in tone, reflecting the whole spirit of the country as to show that the United States is deeply interested in the present devastating war, and that the American people, as well as for commercial reasons, we have the right to use all legitimate means of bringing the war to a speedy close.

Both administration officials and representatives of the Spanish Government are congratulating themselves that the recent failure of the Cuban cause in the Senate to pass the emergency resolution in the Senate has subsided at a time when negotiations are about to be opened for the settlement of the trouble. If no unusual excitement occurs both sides hope that a satisfactory peace will be reached yet.

It is still the opinion of most conservative men here that complete autonomy for Cuba on a Canadian basis will be the final outcome, and that a rupture with Spain without a rupture in our relations with Spain.

The report that a special messenger had been sent to Madrid to receive reports from Mr. Calhoun and Consul General W. K. Kimball, denied to-day by Assistant Secretary Day, who said that he did not know W. K. Kimball, alleged to be the messenger.

DUKE OF TETUAN.

May Be Succeeded by the Ambassador to France.

MADRID, May 31.—It is reported that the Duke of Alcalá, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, will at an early date replace the Duke of Tetuán as Spanish Ambassador for Foreign Affairs, and that the Duke of Tetuán will succeed the Duke of Mendoza as Spanish Ambassador to France.

REBELS NOT WHIPPED.

Spain Is Telling falsehoods About the Philippines.

TACOMA, Wash., May 31.—A British officer direct from the Philippines, via Hong Kong, says the rebels are not whipped. The people generally sympathize with the insurgents and wherever possible render them assistance.

The Spanish soldiers are mostly half-naked, poorly fed and badly demoralized, and in some instances disloyal. The rebellion, he says, is not serious, and the rebels will take prisoners if demanded as a falsehood, as the British officer says a rebellion was captured up to May 1 to exceed 200 at any time.

OLD PARTNERS REUNITED.

Ex-Gov. William J. Stone and Granville S. Hoss of Nevada.

For many years prior to his election as Governor of Missouri, William J. Stone practiced law at Nevada, Vernon County. His law partner was Granville S. Hoss. At the expiration of his gubernatorial term the ex-Governor opened a law office in this city.

Monday morning his old partner, Mr. Hoss, arrived in St. Louis to remain permanent. He will be associated with ex-Gov. Stone in the law business. A part of the office furniture of the Nevada firm was brought to St. Louis and some other things unloaded at the new Union Trust Building is now used by the ex-Governor and his part-

ner in Nevada. It is regarded by Gov. Stone as quite a relic. He used to know the country perfectly, but when he tried to open the office Monday morning he had to do so. During his five years' absence from Nevada he had forgotten the combination.

QUICK SUBURBAN SERVICE.

Forty-Nine Minutes by Rail and Motor From Kirkwood to Third Street.

Suburban traffic on the Missouri Pacific was resumed Monday. Every hour a train left Kirkwood, reaching Vandeventer avenue Station, twenty-five minutes later, where transfers were issued over the Vandeventer or Chouteau avenue divisions of the Lindell Railway. The train also stopped at Taylor Grove Station or transferred passengers to the Market street branch of the Lindell.

General Manager Baumhoff of the Lindell was well pleased with the success of the patronage. "It looks as if the railroad would get all its old patronage back under the new arrangement," he said. The trip from Kirkwood to Third street and Washington avenue by train and street railway was made in forty-nine minutes.

The train was on the line in the first train this morning and one took the street car at Vandeventer avenue while the others ran through to the Union Station. They did it to test the speed of the street cars.

The gentleman who took the car said his friends walking down the midway way. "We will do even better when our Fourteenth street division is in working order, for we will then one trip down at least three times as fast as our old route.

The day was a holiday and we could get little range on the general patronage. We are hopeful that the Missouri Pacific will be encouraged to make half hour, including, the return trip.

They are prepared for it as soon as the train will justify it. The Lindell's transfer system with the Missouri Pacific is a scheme to extend the Missouri Pacific from Kirkwood to Meramec Highlands. March 1st, the Lindell will be in operation and the new dicker with fair prospects that the plan will be carried out.

Dr. Hernandez is also trying to induce the Frisco to enter a suburban arrangement with the Lindell to run quick trains between the Highlands and the Lindell connections.

In case either or both sales are successful the suburban's recent purchase of the House will avail them little.

SCHRADER HAS GONE.

Wheeled Away From Clayton Because Business Was Bad.

Schrader, the Lindell Railway Company's partner in the divine healing business, left Clayton Monday morning. He said that "business was poor," and the doctor, who had been president of the sale of any man in Puerto Principe except that bought from his army. This is said, it is said, to be as high as he can afford to earn.

Mr. Schrader did not contribute a nickel to his business partners to help them out of the difficulty he had got into on his wheel and alone. His business, moreover, had not started for St. Louis, but he told the people at the hotel to send the divine healer's name to the government.

The visitors to Schrader on Sunday were few. He had not even as large a crowd as he had on Saturday, however, that he had to leave in margin. He felt bitterly toward the newspapers, which he charged were "rotting him in the ground." Gen. A. C. Austerlitz and the Lindell Railway Company, because, as he says, they did not keep their promises.

M'KINLEY'S POLICY.

Important Developments Expected Between Now and June 10.

TICKETS DIDN'T LAST.

Scalper Charged With Selling Transportation That Didn't Transport.

A. H. Van Middelworth and Dr. H. Appley of Grand Rapids, Mich., applied for a warrant Monday charging H. C. Koppenburg, a ticket scalper, at 8 North Eighteenth street, with fraud.

Mr. Koppenburg purchased two tickets represented to be for Denver. The tickets were made out in the name of Dr. McKinley, who represented himself as Mondre and sold them the tickets.

When they were put off the train, the tickets were only good to that point, the visitors to Schrader on Sunday were few. He had not even as large a crowd as he had on Saturday, however, that he had to leave in margin. He felt bitterly toward the newspapers, which he charged were "rotting him in the ground." Gen. A. C. Austerlitz and the Lindell Railway Company, because, as he says, they did not keep their promises.

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MONEY BEGETS... MONEY

WHEN IT'S SPENT IN THE

Post-Dispatch

ON BUSINESS BENT.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

LA CLEDE AND GRAND AVENUES—Baron & Baller's Show.
SUBURBAN GARDEN—Vanderbilt.
FOREST PARK HIGHGARDS—Vanderbilt.
MATINEES TO-MORROW.
LA CLEDE AND GRAND AVENUES—Baron & Baller's Show.WHAT CUBA IS WORTH.
The Cuban leaders say plainly that they would not be willing to make their Government responsible for more than \$150,000,000 as the price of the release by Spain of all claims to sovereignty over the island. And of course, in making such an arrangement, they would not consent to give Spain a lien that would enable her to exercise any dominion. The plain fact is that if Spain sells Cuba the United States must be the guarantor of the bonds.

Sagasta says his policy, like that of Canovas, is against the sale of Cuba. But Sagasta, when he obtains power, will find it necessary to do something to placate a people reduced to the utmost extremity by the expenditure of blood and treasure, and not animated by such false pride as that which dominates the Canovas policy. If Sagasta becomes Premier, Sagasta will either make the best bargain he can obtain for Cuba, or he will go out, and the monarchy with him.

The first thing for us to do is to recognize Cuban belligerency. Following that the Canovas Ministry will not last ten days, and when Sagasta gets in he will talk business instead of bombast. It might pay the United States to guarantee the payment of \$150,000,000 for Cuban independence. But not a dollar more.

THE PENALTY OF INFAMY.
As to the boudoir street car bills in the Illinois Assembly, the issue is now clearer than it has ever been.

The original bills, involving the principle of usurpation of the powers of local government by the State Legislature for the benefit of great corporate interests and against the rights and interests of the people, after passing the Senate and arousing indignant popular protest, were defeated in the House.

Still confident and arrogant in the power of money to defeat the popular will, the millionaires' millions and mercenaries swarmed again into Springfield and reported an amended bill out of the House Judiciary Committee. But the people were still watchful, still angry, still threatening. And the mercenaries, awed by such conditions, could not be forced by the lobby to vote for it.

Then came the Allen bill reported out of the same Judiciary Committee. It passed the House, and if it passes the Senate as it is now, the House no rights will be lost.

But if it is amended to include the vicious features of the Humphrey bill of infamy, and if it is then forced through the Senate and House under whip and spur in the last hours of the session and made law by the signature of Gov. Tanner, we may as well begin to discuss whom to nominate as the Democrat to take the seat of Culom in the Senate.

THE COTTON TRUST.
There is little doubt that the control of the new cylindrical cotton bale machinery will result in a Trust. The fact that Seares is in the new corporation ought to be sufficient proof that it will control the market if possible. The lesson learned by manipulating the sugar industry will not be lost upon those who have taken part in that manipulation and have now embarked in this new enterprise.

If the new method of baling cotton results in a Trust, it will be chiefly because of the enormous size that modern machinery, assisted by antiquated laws, give to those looking out for opportunities to control trade and industry. "Textile America" announces that the new process

would certainly create a Trust, and the chief reason given is that the old baling process cannot possibly compete with the new machinery. How will it be possible for the old process to compete with the new method when it will require three cars to transport the old-fashioned bales to market where one car will suffice to transport an equal weight of cylindrical bales? If the new process had no other advantage, this would condemn every old-style cotton press to the scrap heap.

The modern machine and the present patent laws tend to check competition and create giant monopolies. The machine alone would not necessarily bolster up monopoly. In order to make new machines and new inventions subservient to public interest without becoming the instruments of corporate greed, the patent laws should be so amended that the formation of a Trust to take advantage of a patent should make such patent void.

TARIFFS AND GOLD PRICES.

Bradstreet's table of the course of prices for seven years, which was published in the Post-Dispatch a few days ago, showed that the decline of values runs along with the decline in the value of silver, forced by hostile legislation, and the appreciating value of gold, brought about by favorable legislation.

But the figures disclose another fact of the highest importance in view of the claims now being made that high tariffs can force prosperity in spite of the decline in prices under the single gold standard.

The McKinley tariff law, the highest in our history, became operative in 1890. The declines in the values of staples had commenced a few years before that. Did the McKinley law stop the decline? Its only apparent effect was to accelerate it.

The day the McKinley law went into effect the Bradstreet Index number of values was 114.71. Three months later, January 1, 1891, it had fallen to 107.41. In nine months it had gone down to 97.83. By the close of the first year of its operation the Index of values had fallen to 95.65. During the next year, ending October 1, 1892, it had gone down to 88.574. October 1, 1893, saw it down to 85.29, and October 1, 1894, saw it at 77.501.

During all these years legislation against silver and in favor of gold was going on. Silver had been made a commodity for purchase and storage. None of the coined silver dollars were paid out in redemption of the Government's paper obligations. Gold was recognized as the only money of redemption.

And against such a condition the highest tariff law in our history was unable to maintain prices. What, now, can we expect of Dingley?

MISTAKEN AGAIN.

Defending the assertion that a recognition of Cuban belligerency by the United States would subject United States merchants to seizure and search by Spain the Globe-Democrat said that if the United States recognizes the Cuban insurgents as belligerents Spain would have the right to search our merchant vessels on the ocean to see if they were carrying contraband of war to the Cubans. The Post-Dispatch declares that there is nothing in international law "to justify this statement," adds that the insurgents are belligerents, events will mean that they as well as the Spaniards can buy arms and munitions in this country." If the Post-Dispatch takes a cursory glance at any work on international law it will discover two things immediately. One of these is that the right of search exists and has been exercised, to sell "arms and munitions" to belligerents, and the other is that the right of neutrals to sell "arms and munitions" to belligerents is tempered by the circumstance that the persons selling these articles to either belligerent does so at his own risk.

The Globe-Democrat will take more than a cursory glance at Wheaton's International Law it will find that the right of search has fallen into disuse. Treaties of nations make up the sum of international law and the first great treaty stipulating, in express terms, against the exercise of this right, was adopted in 1780 by France, Spain, the United States, Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, Holland, Russia, Germany and Portugal. Since then many such treaties between two or more contracting powers have been made.

The Indian is usually taciturn, but Almighty Voice, who is opposing the British in the Northwest territory, seems to be a red man who is not backward in conversation. That the persons selling these articles to either belligerent does so at his own risk.

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The Sultan is not even willing that Angel's visits shall be few and far between.

King George of Greece would perhaps be safer if he could escape to the Turks.

markable that New England refused to stand by a man with so large a thumb and so big a brain when he offered both thumb and brain for Presidential work.

Post-Dispatch subscribers leaving the city for the summer or for a shorter vacation order the paper sent after them because they know there can thus learn all that is worth knowing of home news. The summer circulation and the winter circulation of the Post-Dispatch are much larger than that of any competing local paper.

Now and then a woman may shoot her husband because she loves him, as seems to have been the case in a recent domestic trouble, but it is likely that the rolling-pin and broomstick will not soon lose their prestige as gentle correctives of husbands deserving punishment.

There has been some grumbling in the delightful Missouri climate because a chill has remained so late in the air of spring. But while it has been a little chilly here, snow has been falling in Michigan and Wisconsin. Let us be more content and thankful.

Six bids from the Sugar Trust, and all the same, tell the story of the folly of protecting such a monopoly. Indian Commissioner Jones, in accepting an honest foreign bid, did his plain duty, but he can hardly expect the approval of the tariff tinker.

MEN OF MARK.

Professor Josiah Royce, of Harvard, has been invited to deliver the Gifford lectures in the University of Aberdeen next year.

The two Senators from Alabama are from the same town. Senator Morgan, who has been in the Senate 20 years, comes from Selma, and it happens that the new Senator, Mr. Petrus, who succeeds Mr. Pugh, also comes from Selma.

Dr. James Martineau, who the other day celebrated his 92d birthday, is one of the very few living authors whose literary activity spans from the beginning of the Victorian reign. Dr. Martineau published his first book, "The Rationale of Religious Inquiry," in 1837.

Richard le Gallienne, the author, seems anxious to take the place formerly held in London society by Oscar Wilde. He appeared recently on a bicycle in a black silk costume trimmed with cream-colored lace, according to the London Figaro, which also asserts that his father is a respectable man.

Our government grants Lieutenant Peary another leave of absence to seek the pole again. It should be remembered, says the Boston Journal, that his occupation is that of a civil engineer in the Yards and Docks Board of the Navy Department. He is known to all as a man of great ability.

Among writers the ex-newspaper men are still to do the most work. Robert Barr and W. L. Alden do 4,000 words a day with ease, while Sir Walter Besant does only about 1,000. Conon Doyle does about 1,500. Anthony Trollope used to do never less than 1,500 words, getting up at 5 a.m. in the morning for the purpose, and performing his regular work at the post office all day.

WOMEN OF NOTE.

Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, is being urged by 5,000 women of that city for appointment to the Board of Education.

Mrs. Claus Spreckels has just given \$5,000 to the managers of the San Francisco "gingerbread fete," the proceeds of which are devoted to charity. This amount is double that earned by the festival.

The Countess Castellane, formerly Miss Anna Gould, has given a million francs for the erection, in Paris, of a building for charitable purposes as a memorial of her mother. She is one of the few American women making their home in the French capital who display any interest in the philanthropic work of their adopted country.

Some of the women who preside over the historical exhibits at Nashville true them to the world. One of the most interesting of noted men, Mrs. Catherine Polk Dale, chairman of the exhibit of the Daughters of the Revolution, is a daughter of Gen. Leonidas Polk, the Bishop-General of the Confederate army.

The pet aversion of the Empress of Austria is bath-room. So set is Her Majesty in this antipathy that she positively refuses to take her morning splash in the same room two mornings in succession. She always bathes in a portable tub, which she orders to be wheeled into her bedroom, breakfast room or study, just as the freak takes her.

IN MERRY MOOD.

Mother: Now, Johnny, are you telling me the truth? Johnny: If I ain't, why do you want to make me tell another lie by asking me such a question?—"Booster" Transcript.

Old bachelors know more than married men, because they have a more varied experience.

The average woman would have no use for a man if she could succeed in reforming all his bad habits.

If a caterpillar weren't fuzzy and disagreeable, it would probably sit out on the fence and howl all night.

It's funny how a woman always acts suspicious of another woman who she finds out has the same man she does.

The only thing necessary for a man to know about any one woman is when to take her at her word and when not to and then not to.

Brief and Sermon.

From the New York Press.

Nothing keeps a man so straight as knowing that his wife would forgive him for anything.

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An Irrelevant Frock.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"What does Mary want this hundred for?"

"For a graduation frock."

"What's the subject of her essay?"

"Economy in Dress."

THE COUNTRY FAITH.

Here is the country's heart,

Where the grass is green,

Life is the same sweet life.

As it stirs hath been.

Trust in a God still lives,

And a bell at morn

Floats with the thought of God,

Over the rising corn.

Cuffy: Say, you, Rastus, youse git away from hyar! I wanter catch some fish.

Rastus: What's de matter, niggan?

Cuffy: Dem close 'youn' dun skeer de fish away. Now, g'wan.

NORMAN GALE.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



MISSOURI PEOPLE.

The village blacksmith has been immortalized in poetry, and the story of how he stood under the "spreading chestnut tree" is a rhyme familiar to every school boy. He is a tale in prose—a true tale, too—of a man who was once a Missouri village blacksmith.

Away back in the early '70's a young man located in a Gentry County hamlet where less than a hundred people lived. He came from Kentucky. He was a sturdy, honest young fellow, and when he opened a blacksmith shop he soon became a general favorite. The farmers for miles and miles around let him sharpen their plows and shoe their horses. The new blacksmith was a mixer, and his acquaintance soon spread beyond the narrow confines of his ballwick. He found his way into rural politics. Soon he was the leader of the Democracy in his township. Then he became one of the county leaders.

There was an election. The blacksmith was rewarded for active party work by an appointment. He was made Deputy Circuit Clerk. Then he closed the rough board door of his little blacksmith shop and moved to Albany, the county seat. He could put shoes on a wild mule or he could accurately and neatly perform his duty as Deputy Circuit Clerk of his county. He was versatile. For four years his deputyship continued. There was another election. The erstwhile blacksmith was elected Circuit Clerk. A second term was almost unanimously given him. He filled the office in a highly satisfactory manner. Meanwhile he saved money.

Since retiring from the office of Circuit Clerk he has been prominent in State politics. He has been a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. He has been a delegate to several Democratic national conventions. He is now at the head of a rich ranch. He lives in a palatial residence. He drives fast horses. He has a happy and interesting family. The corns that hardened the palms of his hands when he was a blacksmith have long since disappeared. His personal appearance is such that he might easily be pointed out as a well-groomed metropolitan club man. His name is Joshua B. Thomas. The story of Mr. Thomas demonstrates that there is a reward for industry and perseverance in Missouri.

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